## GOOD FRIDAY.

General Observance of the Day in the City.

## SERVICES IN THE CHURCHES.

The Day in Brooklyn and New Jersey.

The whole mercantile community felt the infuence yesterday of the commemoration of the cru-cifixion of Christ. Wall street was stient, and the busy haunts of that great thoroughfare were stilled by the remembrances which the day had . occasioned. In the neighboring vicinity, where, at times, men shrick out the heavy burden of their financial troubles and grow crazed with the staring ruin that hangs imminent over them, and where the flush of success goads on the menetary tyrant to crush the rival that more gold may be gained, there was Sabbath quiet and refreshing rest. Not as on other days, old Trinity, Wall street's unbeeded guardian, grew to be inviting to the eye, and its was good for the heart. In all the downtown neighborhoods where money is the daily God to whom worship is effered in hilarious jubilee or in fretful complainings or in a despairing wall, a change had occurred which marked the advancing thought even of bulls and bears, brokers and job bers; for the air was calm and the place quiet, and not a roar was given to disturb the solemnity which it had been agreed upon was to settle upon that circumscribed lo-Exchange, Produce Exchange, Champer of Commerce, and all the leading banking houses vere closed. All the civil courts were closed except a few in which pressing business was transacted for a short time. The federal courts, though not permitted to close on Good Friday, did very little but a sombre atmosphere prevailed in this refuge of loungers, and not even the sturdiest habitue remained long in the purlieus so dear and so

IN THE CATHOLIC CHURCHES.

In the Catholic churches the service for the cay is uniform all over the world. There may be more of pomp and ceremony in some particular charch, the congregation of which may be wealthy, and the vestments and sacred vessels, ornaments, statuary and pictures are of rich and gorgeous quality, but the essential parts of the ceremonies do not vary. The rubries prescribe certain formulas to be observed, and there are in general use the same prayers being said and the same hymns being song. In this city yesterday the Good Friday service was held in every church, and, as is usual at all the services in Holy Week, the different churches were crowded with worshippers. No full mass was said yesterday by the priests, this being the only day in the year when consecration does not take place. At all the churches the host that had been placed in the repositories on Mannday Thursday was carried back in procession to the high altars, where it was consumed by the officialing priests, immediately after the mass of the pre-sauctined the repositories were stripped of all their ornaments and decorations, the statue of the Virgin, covered with purple cloth, alone remaining on the altars. An uncovered cross remains all day at the altar rails to be kissed by the faithful.

At the Cathedral the Mass of the Presanctified, as the mass said on Good Friday is called, was commenced at nine o'clock, the celebrant being Year General Quinn; the deaca, Rev. Father Horgan; the sub-deacon, Rev. Mr. Farrell, of Troy Seminary; the master of ceremonies, Rev. Father kearney. His Eminence Cardinal McCloskey occupied the throne at the gospel sade of the sanctuary. A number of boys in cassock and surphce were in attendance. The officialing priests were black chasables. When the Cardinal and the clergymen had come in front of the altar they all prostrated themselves. The mass then proceeded as far as the gospel, when the bassion was song by three clergymen, the Rev. Father Kane taking the part of the martator, Rev. Father Morris that of the Saviour, and the Rev. Eather Kane taking the part of the martator, Rev. Father Kane taking the part of the mar of pomp and ceremony in some particular church,

gospel, when the passion was sung by three clerkymen, the Rev. Father Kane taking the part of the
marrator, Rev. Father Morris that of the Saviour,
and the Rev. Mr. Hayes, or the Troy Semimary, the
part of the populace. The passion having been
sung, the Rev. Father Farrelly, the
Cardinal's secretary, ascended the pulpit,
and preached from the gospel of the day,
which was taken from St. John. After
the sermon the celebrant of the mass
took the purple-covered cruciffs and standing
at the loct of the altar lifted the covering
from the head of the figure of Christ, and singling aloud while doing so, "Ecce lighted recess"
then ascending another step toward the altar he pped the right arm, repeating aloud same words; reaching the altar plane he oped the left arm of the covering, again adoremus"—Come let us adore. The celebrant then took the uncovered cross to a cusioned stool at one side of the altar, when the Cardinal first and then the priests in turn, after making three genulexions in approaching it, kissed the feet of the image of the saviour in token of their love for the God-man in approaching it, kissed the feet of the image of the saviour in token of their love for the God-man was was crucified. The peculiar yellow candles on the altar were now highly and a procession was formed, which went down the centre assist and up the assis lending to the repository, the priests and choir singing in alternate verses the hymn "vexible kegis Frodennit"—Beauta the reyal ensigns fy. The procession having wound round the repository, the Cardinal takes from the tabernacle the host left there on Maunday Taursday, and beneath a canopy borne by lour laymen of the congregation and processes by the thursders, priests and acolytes, bears it cack to the high altar, where it is to be consumed by the celebrant at the communion of the mass. The mass then containes to the end in the usual way.

In the afterneous, at half-past lour ofclock, the office of Teneous was charled, his Eminence the Cardinal, all the priests from other caurches being present. The arst lamentation was saing by the fiely. Father king and the Rey Father Keardon, in harmony the second by the Ney, Father Go-Keele; the third by the Rey, Father Morris, Every available seat in the church was no evening sermon.

St. STEPHEN'S CHURCH.

set a number of persons were obliged to be content with standing room. There was no evening sermon.

St. Stephen's church is ever loremost on all grand leatival occasions in the progrousness of the decorations of the atars, in novel and occations in the covations of the atars, in novel and occations and in the visit numbers of persons who go there to attend the services. During Hoty Week there is an equal attention beginning hoty week there is an equal attention beginned upon the preparation for the mournal ceremonies of the Passion, and the scenes become transformed from the accustomed richness of the surroundings of the sametrary to the somore emblems of sorrow which the ritual prescribes for the representation of the Saviour's agony. Buring the past few days the ceremonies at this church have occur very impressive and were conducted with great minuteness ander the greeting of the Master of Ceremonies, the Rev. Pather Costigan. The celebrant of the mass was the pastor, the Rev. Dr. McGlynn, the deacon being the Rev. Pather McCaulay and the sub-deacon the Rev. Father Carroll. The prinsts of course wore black stoles, maniples and chasibles. The mass proceeded in the usual way until the Gospel, when the Rev. Father Costigan, Rev. Pather McCaulay and Rev. Father Carroll, in an and stole as descons, sang the Passion. Then tollowed the unveiling of the cross, the ceremony described as having taken place in the athar is the gorgeous picture of the Akcension, and there was therefore no influently in lossening the coverings of the crosses. In the carneling, the cross above the allar is very high and a described, the cross above the allar is very high and a described as the overlage of the crosses. In the carneling, the cross above the allar is very high and a described as the overlage of the crosses. of the any similar to that adore developed as having taken place in the angest of the pass of Cirix's death, replaced from the sacraty in the force of the many in the first stage of the covering of the crosses. In the carried stage of the crosses, in the carried stage of the crosses. In the carried stage of the crosses in the carried stage of the crosses. In the carried stage of the crosses in the carried stage of the crosses. In the carried stage of the crosses in the carried stage of the crosses. In the carried stage of the crosses in the carried stage of the crosses in the carried stage of the crosses. In the carried stage of the crosses in the carried stage of the crosses in the carried stage of the crosses. In the carried stage of the crosses in the carried stage of the crosses in the carried stage of the crosses. In the carried stage of the crosses in the carried stage of the crosses in the carried stage of the crosses of the cross

One would think it a pity so soon to tear down such a deheate and exquisite work of devout indies. When the celebrant had placed the sacred Host on the altar the mass was finished without any other incidental ceremony.

At the conclusion of the mass the celebrant, the Rev. Dr. McGiynn, briefly addressed the vast congregation assembled at the service. He said in substance:—An eminent authority, Cardinal Wiseman, in speaking of the cremonies of Holy Week in Rome has not hesitated to say that the Church has given to them an almost tragic character. It certainly is the desire of the Church in the venerable and ancient rites of this holy season to place vividily before our minds, and our imaginations, too, the events of our Lord's passion, that we should the more readily conceive such sentiments and resolutions as with our present faith in film it is to be hoped we should have had if we had been present at them. As, therefore, we kiss with all reverence the feet even of the image of our Lord, let that act be at once a sign of fervent love, of deep contrition, of tively faith, and a protest of our firm resolution to have done with what alone was the cause of all His agony—"accursed sin." We can thus do something toward pooring a few drops of comfort into His uno speakable bitterness. And He is willing to consider as hangfut the dreadful price that He so eagerly paid for our salvation—a broken heart on the cross, Isay a broken heart on the Evangelist of the death of our Lord—of the circumstances of the issuing of blood and water from His open side after his death—there is satisfactory evidence that He died, not from exanustion—for we read that He apprice whe hearts of the much that He has done if it will purchase for him the poor thing that he seems to prize—namely, the heart of even the least of us. It is under the heart of even the least of us. It is the portons festival of our redempton. It is the day of victory, and so prove its He of His conquest that he will bear with Him to heaven, as eternal tropnies and remem

through which poored form the last drops of blood that had been treasured in His broken heart.

The service was then concluded.
In the alternoon, at half-past four o'clock, the office of the Tenebra was sung by the pastor, flev. Father McCready, Rev. Father McCready, Rev. Father McCready, Rev. Father McCready, Rev. Father Costigan and Rev. Father Carroll, assisted by several other ciergymen. The hamentacions were sung by the Rev. Fathers Costigan, McCaulay and Carroll. At this service the church presented a mournicity splendid appearance. The gorgeous pictures and statuary were all draped in purple; no hights were in the sanctuary, except the six candles on the saltar method in the triangular caudestick. The sanctuary was all in gloom at the close of the service. Suspended high above the altar, midway from the root, was an illuminated cross held in its place by an invisible chord, and tous had a most imposing effect. When the choreh was all in this dimness and the greatest athliness pervaded the church the boys in the chort sang, to the Gregorian music, the science hymn, the "Stabat Mater Dolorosa."

OTHER SERMONS.

In the evening, at half-past seven o'clock, Dr. McGlynn preached from the text, "There stood by the cross Mary His Mother and Mary Magdalene. When, therefore, Jesus had seen His Mother and the disciple standing whom He loved, He said to His mother, Woman behood thy Mother."

At St. Flancis Xayler's church, in Second avenne, at Father O'Relig's church, in Grand street, and in several other of the prominent churches of the city, sermons were preached. There was also preaching in the evening.

In the Profession the day among the Protestants. The Latherans and the very Low Church Episcopalians marked its passage with services of a simple character, while the moderate Episcopalians marked its passage with services of a simple character, while the moderate Episcopalians marked its passage with services of a simple character, while the moderate Episcopalians marked its passage with services of a simple cha

express the extremity of their woe at the sufferings of the Master on that darksome Fribal years ago. But the purposes of all the services were the same, and hence during the day there were a number of prayer meetings, at wanch persons of all beneis within the Protestant pale met and supplicated in community, without regard to their minor differences of faith.

There were special services during the day in the most prominent Episcopal churches, such as Trinity, holy Frinity, St. Inomas', St. Bartholomew's, St. Albans and Grace, but in the majority of the temples of the English sects the services were of the same simple character as those which are centrated every Sanday. In Trinity caured the services were solemn, both in the morning and afternoon, and they were attended by immense congregations. The altar wore a sombre loos, for the candles upon it were infinitely and the cloth upon it was of a very dark green fine. The chincel also proclaimed the mournist sentiment of the day, for there were but two lights within it. The white robes of the choristers were ghostly, outsined against the shadowy background of the chancel. All of the services were conducted in a slow and measured manner, meant to betoken the method of the mourner. The Rev. Morgan Dix preached in the morning on the scriptural story of the day. The services needed abruptly in comparison with the ordinary services. For no hymn was sung as the procession of choristers and priests receded from the church. In the Church of the Holy Trinity the services and in the central of the holy trinity the services were not ornate. In the morning the rector of the church of the Holy Trinity the services in the First Retormed Episcopal church at the service which began at deven o'cloce A. M. There was a service of prayer late in the attendoon.

There were extraordinary services in the First Retormed Episcopal church at the service which began at deven o'cloce A. M. There was a service of prayer late in the attendoon.

There were extraordinary services in the First

Reformed Episcopal church at which Mr. Henry Variey preached.
THE BODY OF JECUS IN THE TOME OF JOSEPH OF ABULETHEA—SPEMON BY DR. ARMITAGE.
Dr. Arminage preached the last of his Series of sermons during Holy Week at the Firth avenue Bapist cource last evening, based upon the following passage from the Gospel according to John, nimeteenth chapter and forty-first and forty-second verses;—"Now in the place were he was crucified there was a garden, and in the garden a new sepulchre, wherein was never man yet laid. There had ney Jesus therefore because of the Jew's preparation day; for the sepulchre was high at hand." He said, the immediate imments which accompany and follow the death of Jesus upon the cross form one of the most critical crises in the history both of Christ and of Christinuty. The very late of both as touching the vitality of faith and the proof of truth hang upon the turn of the scale just at this point. The whole scope of revelation and plainty ceclared that the Messian should die, and the structure of the Church and her doctrines and her nope for salvation reates upon this death. If we have not conclusive proof of Christ's death our lath has no foundation. And not only so, but we must also have proof of this burial as of His death, for the Aposile Paul sava that he was "buried according to the Scriptares." No one seemed to be aware of the possible application of these Scriptures." No one seemed to be aware of the possible application of these Scriptures." No one seemed to be aware of the possible application of the Potter's rich, where the bodies of the unknown and of aware of the possible upplication of these Suraplaw was to hastle the remains of maleractors who
had endured capital punishment into the Potter's
ried, where the bodies of the unknown and of
feloos sumbered promisenously; and there was
abundant opportunity that Jesus' body should be
case into this place, as His cisciples, either through
promence or lear, and all abandoned Him.
At this critical moment Joseph of Arimathaea,
a mint of wealth and position, bondly went
to Phate and ougged the body of Jesus, determined that it sacoid not be roughly handled or
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mined that it sacoid not be roughly handled or
mined that it sacoid not be roughly handled or
mined that it sacoid not be roughly handled or
mined that it sacoid not be request. After
that not shother morgative could be neaped upon
that not shother many the soon with the short and
the rich men of the hast, Joseph owned a sepulchre,
which haspened to be in his garden at the body of
calvary, and in this the body of the Lord was
laid. Of the many reasons why He should have
been baried in a separate tomo the more important its line, to put the

FROOF OF RIS BEAL DEATH

on the most tangible footing possible. The speaker
here showed the foolismess of the statement alterward made that His body had been stolen away
by his disciples in ight of the laces that his tomb
was newn out of a rock; that it was new ann not
yet commetted, as was evidenced by the necessity
of using a large stone for a door, and that it was
close by the pace of Christ's death, rendering it
impossible to substitute another body for His. He
then continued:—There is anoth

of joy. Saturday morning comes and the ominous darkness of yesterday has receded before the bright Passover. The people are astir; hundreds of thousands of voices hum around the temple, old faces beam with new gladness to find ancient things undisturbed. While the throngs fill the temple, keeping the Sabbath according to their wont, the priests appear in all the splendor of their sacred véstments, celebrating the service of that high day with special pomp and gravity. Only the dead body in the grave disturbs them. He had said, "after three days I shall rise again," and, Sabbath day as it was, they ran cringing to Phate repeating these words and begging that he would keep the dead man dead. Pliate granted their request, and a detachment of soldiers was placed over the sepulcine. They were also to use his State seal in passing a piece of string across the stone at the mouth, and then placing a seal upon it, to break which would cost any man his life. Let us watt and see whether the Jewish nation and Roman Empire can hold the Son of God a prisoner in a charnel house with official pack thread and pharfsaical sealing wax. Let us wait and see, for as yet it is but Saturday night.

Ar association hall.

yesterday afternoon there was a large number of devour people gathered in the body of the hail of the Young Men's Curistian Association. The majority of them were ladies, but there was still a good representation of men. The purpose of the gathering was to nave a general commemmoration of Good Friday. The meeting was opened, shortly after four o'clock by the Rev. Mr. Huntington, or St. Luke's Hospital, who explained that the people were summoned together to give evidences of their agreement upon the cardinal feature of the Christian laith. After a hymn had been sum Mr. Huntington read the fliteenth chapter of the fesspei according to St. Mark and that portion of the tenth chapter of Hebrews between the sixteenth and twenty-filth verses. The Rev. Mr. Matthews uttered a fervent prayer, after which Mr. Huntington said in

portion of the teath chapter of Bebrews between the sixteenth and tweaty-fith verses. The Rev. Mr. Natthews uttered a fervent prayer, after which Mr. Huntington said in substance:—The anniversary of the death of some loved member of a family always awakens emotion in the hearts of the remaining members of the family, and the anniversary of every national event arouses patriotic feelings. The anniversary of the crucifixion of the Saviour should cause a relative awakening in the minds of all Christians. Mr. Huntington thought that the recurrence of Good Friday should strengthen Christian sentiment in the mind of every person who has been affected by it, and that as an evidence and result efforts should be made to spread the taith in Christ throughout the world. The great spirit of revival which now seems to be abroad through the land should be encouraged. To encourage and support it a great responsibility rests upon Christians. He sketched the progress of a wonderful revival in Northampton, and said we may, perhaps, have sometising like it in this city. He sketched the beneficent results of continued revivals, and added that no isolated efforts could accomplish such ends. He urged that individual efforts should be directed toward causing could accomplish such ends. He urged that indi-vidual efforts should be directed toward causing revivals, and advised those who could do no more to make "supplicating Abrahams" of themselves

to make "supplicating Abrahams" of themselves in their closets.

During his remarks Mr. Huntington said that he thought that if the congregation had time to induce in redection them the crucifixon for about hair an hour its inciners would be greatly benefited, more, perhans, than by listening to uttered prayers and exhortations. The Rev. Dr. MacArthur, upon being called on to speak, said he had been reminded by the remarks of his prenecessor about silence of the fact that the Germans call Good Finday Saidler Preliag. Passing from the train of remarks which expressed the ideas which were born in his mind of the worlds of Mr. Huntington, the speaker went on to speak of the effect of the cross upon the history of the world, both religious and secular. He concluded his remarks upon this subject with the assertion that "he who would properly write the world's history must build his studio upon Calvary." Mr. MacArthur spoke in glowing terms of the harmony which the spirit of christ has introduced into the world and which is lused into the heart of every one who comes to a knowledge of the depth of Carist's love.

The congregation then sung two of Wesley's

to show that people should not become the processors of a sombre religion, or, in other words, that they should not say to themselves. "I am a Christian, but I am unworthy to be regarded by Christ. Still there are many people much worse than I. They, of course, cannot have recourse to Christ." Further on in his address Dr. Tyng, speaking of revivals and consecration to the service of God, said:—"If we are ever to have the consecration which the brother has spoken of it must be brought about by just such werk as this good man (Mr. Variey) is now doing in this city. He preaches the vitalized and revivilled Christ, He opens the Book andywhere, and speaks upon what meets his eye. He is met by Christ, upon looking into the Book, and holds converse with Him." Dr. Tyng said he believed in the kind of preaching of which Mr. Variey is a professor, and he approves of the kind of revivals which that noted speaker on religious topics effects. He referred to a series of unsections. He referred to a series of unsections and proper meetings which were conducted by himself, the late Dr. Duryea and other ceryshen, in the towns of Long Island, about filteen years ago, and he spoke of one of the results achieved during the last meeting on Shelter Island. It was the formation in the mind of a noted political leader, who was then Congressman of the observed of the second of the eight of the regeneration of a poor sailor. Shelter Island. It was the formation in the mind of a hoted political leader, who was then Congressman of the district, of a determination to devote himself to the regeneration of a poor safor. The Sentiment inus born in the mind of the politician grew until the man resigned his place in Congress, gave up his business as a lawyer, and is now the pastor of a Dutch Reformed church on the Hudson. "Some people," said Dr. Tyng, "will object to revivals as mechanical. I belong to as strict a Sect of ecclesiastical Pharisees as there is in the Christian Church, but I remember Penticoost, and if there were anything mechanical in these religious revivals I should condemn them." Dr. Tyng's foea is that the Holy Ghost should be permitted to work in the souls of men.

Several other gentlemen spoke and prayed, and then, after singing another nymn and receiving a benediction from the Rev. Mr. Huntington, the congregation dispersed.

A meeting of a like character to that of last evening will be held next Friday in Association Hall, or, if that place is not available, in Calvary church, on Twenty-third street.

The Cathoric and Protestant Episcopal churches were very numerously attended yesterday by the faithful. In the alternoon in the former caurches the office of the Tenebra was chanted. The courts and public schools remained closed throughout the day, and there was but little business life apparent on any side.

IN JERSEY CITY.

The services of the Passion in the Catholic churches of Jersey City yesterday surpassed those of all former years. The fact that, in accordance with the recommendation of Bishop Corrugan, a large portion of the faithful performed the exercises of the Jubilee, and in this work they were required to visit four churches each day. St. Peter's, St. Mary's. St. Bridget's, St. Michael's, and St. boniace's were crowded during the entire day. The services conducted by the Jesuit Fathers at St. Feter's church during the morfning and evening were most imposing. The decorations of the holy sepulchre were superb, and attracted the admiration of the crowds who attended in the church. The ciergymen of the different churches stated that the manifestation of plety on the part of the Catholies of the city was unprecedented. those of all former years. The fact that, in ac-

IN HOBOXEN.

The services in the Roman Catholic and the Protestant Episcopal caurches were of an unusuaby impressive character. In the Church of Our Lady of Grace the ceremony of the adoration of the cross took place both in the morning and the evening. The educe was crowded by the ie-made portion of the congregation at three of-clock and by the men at seven in the evening. In-structive sermons were preached by the Rev. Pathers Duggan and Betoni. Services will be held there to-day also.

IN NEWARK, N. J. The solemn offices of Good Friday were celebrated in St. Patrick's Cathedral yesterday morning. At eight o'clock, the appointed hour, the procession emerged from the sacristy in the folTHE LONG TRIAL.

A BREATHING SPELL FOR THE PARTIES AND THE PUBLIC-THE CASE AS IT STANDS AND THE PROSPECT.

The lapse of three days in the great Brooklyn trial will no doubt be considered a boon by those who have become wearied of the verbose and irrelevant testimony introduced. however, who have carefully and painfully followed the proceedings in this most wonderful of all wonderful trials may consider the break a decided loss, especially as the evidence has taken a shape and scope which is

not only interesting but exciting.
Still the extra day of rest is a subject of congratulation, for it gives us a breathing spell in which we may stand still and consider the atti-

tude of the opposing parties. When the Court took an extra day of recess on the occasion of the illness of a juror the evidence presented on the part of the defendant had not been of a character to attract undivided atteners of the reports had no; had their minds put on the mental ruck as to the probable developments to come. Now it is quite different. The testi-mony of Bessie Turner, the irrepressible historian of Titton's home life and actions, has given a new interest to the case, and, coming as it did aiter Sam Wilkeson's editorial experiences, was a positive revelation of one phase of human life spicy and dramatic narrative of Miss Bessle, her idiomatic method of relating her experiences, and the amusing method of punctuating her testi-mony by the adroit use of a fan, makes scene in the comedy or tragedy, ber scene in the comedy or tragedy, whichever it may be, one of the most striking and effective that have yet been presented by the defence. The peculiar habits of the plaintiff in seeking soft couches at the dead of hight and looking after the proper distribution of his pictures while attired in the flowing garments of his bedonamber, were described by this witness in a way that would have been amusing had not the subject been repulsive in its deformity. Taken altogether the evidence of this witness is something unique, for she told her story well, and its character was such as to demand attention; therefore it cannot fail to have an effect such as the defence probably intended it should have when the jury come to consider their verdict. So much matter had been introduced of no possible bearing on the question at issue, both by the plaintiff and the defendant, that it was a positive surprise when Bessie made her entrance on the stage and uttered her sharp sallies. We had had so much heavy tragedy and romantic drama up to that time that the lumny business introduced by Bessie was an actual relief, and put the audience in good humor with themselves and the new actress. The thunder and lightning business had been introduced in almost every previous scene. Therefore, when the counsel for the desendant had an eye for pictures que effect, which would make their fortunes if exercised for the dramatic stage.

But there is danger in this success, for the defence seem to have grown suddenly fond of tun and langhter, and their colored witnesses, though a musing enough and important in their bearing whichever it may be, one of the most

if exercised for the dramatic stage.

but there is danger in this success, for the deleuce seem to have grown suddenly fond of funand langher, and their colored witnesses, though
amusing enough and important in their bearing
on the case, are a little of the minstrel
style, probably intended by way of
interlude. These same witnesses have
contradicted the plaintiff on several leading
points, and their testimony is of a nature which,
if uncontradicted, makes the case for the
plaintiff look very queer, to say the
least of it. Still we have been surprised and astonished so often by the
extraordinary developments of this remarkable case that it will not surprise any one if now
the theory of the defence should be shattered, instead of being strengthened, as they probably intend it shall be, by such additional evidence as
may lie to their hands.

TESTIMONY FOR THE DEFENCE REVIEWED BY MES. WOODHULL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-A colored man, formerly my servant, named James B. Woodley, testified, in substance, at the Beecher trial on Thursday last, as follows:-That he was introduced to Mr. Tilton by me, and that I instructed him, in the presence of Mr. Tilton, regarding what I meant by free love; that Mr. Tilton was in the habit of going with me to lunch at Deimonico's; that he was in the habit of visiting me at my residences, No. 15 East Thirty-eighth street, No. 118 West Twenty third street and No. 23 Irving place, and remaining all night, eating breaklast the next moining; that he was arrested on November 2, 1872, and held as a witness, he having the day before come to my office from a sick bed, having seen ill about a month; that a short time before this illness, on a given Monday and Tuesday, fixing the time in the fall of 1872, Mr. Tilton came to my office, having some writing in his hand, which he read to Miss Claffin, Colonel Blood and me, and that he urged its publication; that Colonel Blood objected to having anything to do with it; that he urged that there could be \$100,000 made out of Plymouth church through it; that Colonel Blood, again refusing to have anything to do with it, locked the sale, but on his hat and left the office. returning in the morning following, not going to the house that night and saw Mr. Tilton there and also at breakfast next morning, this being in Irving place; that whenever he saw Mr. Tilton and me together it was usually with his arms about my waist, and various other stuff.

This testimony, if true, will fall heavily upon Mr. Tilton, and it ought to, but if false and can be shown to be so it will stamp upon the defence the infamy of procuring manufactured testimeny from the servants of people when they could have obtained the facts from the people themselves.

Now, mark the utter impossibility of the truth of this testimony. The scandal was published October 28, 1872, the paper being dated November

Now, mark the utter impossibility of the truth of this testimony. The scandal was published October 25, 1872, the paper being dated November 2. At that time our office was at No. 48 Broad street, we having removed there from No. 44 the May previous. At that time we were living at No. 23 Irving place, having gone there in September beione, having left No. 16 East Thirty-eighth street the April previously, and No. 118 West Twenty-third street in May. At the last two places of residence we did not keep house, but boarded with a sister.

Now, Mr. Woodley was not in our employ in the office at any time while at No. 48 Broad street. Consequently, whatever conversation he might ever have heard about anything must have been while our office was at No. 44. Mr. Tition never visited us at No. 48. Hence whatever conversation he may have heard in which Mr. Tition took a part must have been at No. 44. But Mr. Woodley says that all of this lengthy and haportant conversation occurred in the fall of 1872, shortly previous to the publication of the scandal and in the office described as No. 48. The whole story is a pure fabrication from beginning to end and is not relieved by a particle of truth. There was never any sene conversation pet ween the parties named, either at the time mentioned or at any other time. Mr. Tilton never mentioned the sum of \$100,000 or any other number of dollars as the merchantable value of the scandal in Plymouth Church; nor did Colone Blood ever make or have occasion to make objection to the publication of the Beecher article. Nor was the Beecher article prepared until a few days before its publication, for was there ever a slip of it in the hands of any servants in our employ.

Moreover, the last time that Mr. Tilton visited me was at my office, No. 48 Broad street, the day that he left the city to attend the Cinonnati Convention that nominated Mr. Greeley for the Presidency, whilen was averanted to other was a reparting my biography; nor din he were remained in any house in while was a more than a w article propared until a lew days before its publication; notwest there ever a slip of it in the new terms of the state of the city to alter a slip of its interest in any service, the last time that Mr. Filton visited me was at my office, No. 44 frond street, the day that he left the city to altered, the Cinnmat Convention that nominated Mr. Greeley for the President of the city of the control of the state of the city of the control of the state of the city of the control of the state of the city of the control of the state of the city of the control of the state of the city of the control of the state of the city of the control of the state of the city of the control of the state of the city of the control of the state of the city of the control of the state of the city of the control of the state of the city of the control of the state of the city of the control of the state of the city of the control of the state of the city of the control of the state of the city of the control of the control

lations to crush him in this case, and do what I can in this way to relieve him from the effect of this testimony upon the public, not having the pleasure of denying it in a better way upon the stand. Most of what I have said can be established or verified by the testimony of competent witnesses.

or verified by the testimony of competent witnesses.

Another servant, Lucy Ann Giles, also testified that Mr. Titton remained at my house the nights of July 3 and 4, 1872; that on the night of the 3d she made a bed for min in the front parior on a sola lounge, on which she put a mattress and bed clothes, and that he was there at breakfast the next morning; that the next night—that of the 4th—he slept in my room on the third floor, she (the servant) being called to the room to get refreshments late at night, and seeing me in my night garments and him with his coat, vest and boots off.

The evident intention for which this criticage is

the servant) being called to the room to get refreshments late at algut, and seeing me in my night garments and him with his coat, vest and boots off.

The evident intention for which this evidence is introduced is to leave the effect upon the jury and the public that Mr. Titton and I occupied the same bed those two nights. They (the defence) knew very well just how much truth there is in the story, and could settle it beyond doubt if they desired to do so; but it is their policy to yo just lar enough not to prove the truth, so that the supposition that they wish locanice may remain. For instance, why did they not ask this lack if she knew that I remained in the parior the first night, and in the third story from the second night, or if she knew that I did not? No! They didn't want to go quite that far. They wanted to stop just short of the first and is a second night, or if she knew that I did not? No! They didn't want to be interred. I am sure there is one thing for which the public will give me craftle. It is well enough known that I am my own mistress and that I always remain to control of my own person, and that I would not lie either for myself or for anybody else in a matter such as is presented in this testimony—that is if Mr. Titton and I had occupied the same bed those two nights I would never deny it. I may be called what it may please any one to call me, but it can never be said that I contract any alliances of this kind of which I am ashamed or for which I would bush when contronted with them publicly. But, now mark again: the sola lounge which this miss lucy asys she drew out and put a mattress and bedelothes upon is a creation of her fertile imagination. There was never such a piece of furniture either in the front parior at No. 15 East Thirty-eighth street or me any other part of the house. She never unde a bed in that room that night or any other matter that coloned that the changes the scene to the bouse. Miss Lucy, never made up the bed, as she has testified, and Mr. Thion did not steed in bl

never in the rooms above the second floor but once, and that was in the daytime, almost the first time he was ever there, when I took him all through the noise to satisfy aim that the stories in circulation that I kept a gorgeous, improper nouse were laise. But he frequently went up the starrs with me to the roof of the house to enjoy the starlight and cool breeze of pleasant summer evenings.

Furthermore, I wish to say that Mr. Titton never conversed with me about the scandal in the presence of any third parties, nor did any third parties ever converse with me in the presence of Mr. Titton—by third parties meaning persons outside of Miss Claffin, Colonel Blood and myself. The testingons that has been given to that effect by two gentlemen is erroneous, they probably the estimate that has been given to that effect by two gentlemen is erroneous, they probably the error of the two gentlemen as present. Sill I cannot imagine how such an error cound have been made by them unwittingly; I suppose it must have been so made, the same as was probably the error of the two gentlemen who saw Mr. Titton with me in the international procession in nonor of Rossel. Mr. Thiton neither walked by me nor rode with me that day, nor with Miss Chafin. So we see how easily people may be mistaken about things in waich they have an interest, and we ought not to be surprised that a great many persons make slight mistakes in so important a case as this one, where the most powerful of luterests are combined to support a man in a way and with an earnestness mistakes in so important a case as this one, where the most gowerful of lateresis are combined to support a mai in a way and with an extraestness that no other person in the country could ever nave commanded. Nevertheless it seems to me that a case—compelled to resort to these alternatives, to supposed "amorous glances" and "tender embraces" and "preparations for retiring at night" in places and in ways in which none but fools would induse—resort to these I say because they would be impossible of observation where and when they might occur with people naving their senses—is in an emergency.

VICTORIA C. WOODHULL.

No. 50 BROAD STREET, New York, March 26, 1875.

PLYMOUTH PRAYER MEETING.

Mr. Beecher evidently thinks it no longer necessary to wait till half-past seven to commence the prayer meeting, as long before that time the room prayer meeting, as long decory. Last evening Mr. Beecher announced the opening hymn at twenty minutes past seven. The table was loaded with flowers. At the troat stood a cross bedded in a basin of growing, blooming flowers, with smitax trailing round the base and over the edge of the table, while behind that were several bouquets and one basket of flowers, principally roses. Before Mr. Beecher's entrance two pally roses. Before Mr. Beecher's entrance two is strangers from the country attracted the attention of all within hearing distance. One said, "Wonder what time this commences." Then, as some one ascended the platform with a notice, in the control of the control of the flowers of the flowers, principally roses, Before Mr. Beecher's entrance two control of the flowers of the flowers of the control of the flowers of the flowers of the flowers of the control of the flowers of the control of the flowers of the flowers of the control of the flowers of the control of the flowers of the control of the flowers of the flowers of the control of the flowers of the flowers of the control of the flowers of the control of the flowers of the control of the flowers of the flowers of the flowers of the control of the flowers of the flowers of the flowers of the grant of the flowers of the flowers of the flowers of the flowers of the grant of the flowers of the flowers of the grant of the flowers of the flowers of the grant of the flowers of the flowe is filled to its utmost capacity. Last evening Mr. him smile! What a face and head!" Then when Mr. Beecher gave out the nymn the men chuckled, as if immensely pleased, and whispered againhas a horse on the racecourse, exactly. These men continued watching Mr. Beecher's every movement and commenting thereon during the entire service, as if he were some natural curi-

movement and commenting thereon during the entire service, as if he were some natural curiosity on exhibition.

Mr. Becher's subject was Good Friday. He commenced:—It is notsworthy that of all the disciples who had known Christ personally and wrote about him, not one is so full, so varied, so affectionate and enthusiastic as that late called apostic, who never saw Him except by miracle, and of the scriptures that speak of the death of Christ in reference to us nine-tenths will be found in the epistics of Paul. He says to the Corinthians, "Always bearing about in the body the dying of Christ Jesus." I cannot in the body the dying of Christ Jesus." I cannot inderstand that, only in the way that every motion of weakness, every infliction of pain, every studyance, heat almost one monification—all the various experiences—were constant suggestions of the dying of Christ. They were so associated in works with Christ that, by reason of the thought of the suffering and death of Christ, he, doubtless, was able to endure that which was to be endure that which was to be endured, always bearing about in the body the dying of Christ Jesus. Then he adds that the life also of Jesus might be made manifest in our body.

I have been much struck to see how seldom the Apostles induige in any kind of morbid physical dength, how seldom they brood on the sufferings

PIGEON SHOOTING

INTERESTING MATCHES AND SWEEPSTAKES DE-CIDED AT BRIDGEPORT-LARGE ASSEMBLAGE TO WITNESS THE EVENTS.

BRIDGEPORT, March 26, 1875. The pigeon shooting fraternity had a grand time here to-day. Two matches, one of them of a very novel character, and a sweepstakes were de-cided, the publicity given to the former drawing together a large crowd. Among the number on the grounds where the shooting took place-Sherwood's Driving Park-there were politicians of note and men of high moral character, from all

the towns within twenty-five miles. First on the card was a match of ten birds each for \$50 a side, between Mr. Frank Burrett, of Norwalk, and Mr. A. B. Laws, of this place. Long Island rules were to govern, 1% oz. shot allowed; was only used, and what made the contest of interest was that Mr. Burrett used but one hand, while Laws shot as usual. Burrett "got the hang" of matters at the taird bird, killing it dead as a

matters at the taird oird, killing it dead as a stone, when, grounding five others in succession and Laws missing the same number, the latter retired fully convinced that pigeon shooting was a "mighty unsarian" kind of amusement.

Next on the programme was a sweepstakes of three birds each, to fill up the time until two o'clock, as at that hour the important match was to be called. This had eight entries, two of the number being from New York. The entrance was \$5; the conditions, 21 yards rise, 80 yards boundary, and Long Island rules to govern. Gotham's representative captured first and second money, to the after astonishment of the unsophisticated countryingen, who expressed themselves an prised

at their "cuants' shootin'."

Winding up the day's sport was the match between Mr. Frank Burrett—the same gentleman who shot in the first event—and Mr. Lincius Abbott, of this city. It was agreed between them that they should shoot at twenty-five ords each for \$2.25 a side, 21 yards rise, 80 yards boundary, and Long Island rules. Mr. James Stewart was chosen referee. Burrett went to the trap, taking the initiative by allowing his bird to escape. About killed his, when Burrett cut his second pigeon down in sportsmanike style, and went on with the good work until the eleventh bird, which he hit when Burrett cut his second pigeon down in sportsmannike style, and went on with the good work until the eleventh bird, which he inthard; but being marge and strong, and added by the wind, managed to clear the boundary, when he fell dead. Meanwhile Abbott had scored "goose eggs" for his second and third birds; then he killed the fourth, fitth and sixth, showed the seventh his freedom, scored the eighth, again made blanks for the ninth and tenth, and killing his eleventh, the score at this juncture stood:—Burrett, killed 9; Abbott, 5. The Norwalk gentleman was now doing very well, as he stopped cleverly his twelfin, thirteenth, and so on to the seventeenth, which he missed, as he did the eighteenth; but, knocking over prettily the next two, he had to his credit 16 out of 20. Abbott in the same number, but 10, just fifty per cent escaping. Nothing could now prevent Burrett from winning, as he did with a score of 18 killed out of 25, while Abbott's stood 18 killed out of 105, while Abbott's stood 18 killed out of 105, while Abbott's stood 18 killed out of 25, while Abbott's stood 18 killed out of 105, while Abbott's stood 18 killed out of 25, while Abbott's stood 18 killed out of 105, while Abbott's stood 18 killed out of 105, while Abbott's stood 18 killed out of 5, while Abbott's stood 18 killed out of 10, being strong, rapid dyers. The day opened auspictonsty, but in the afternoon the sky was overcast, and a gale from the northeast, with squalls of snow and hall, greeted the shooters.

SEBMARY.

SHERWOOD'S DRIVING PARK, NEAR BRIDGEFORP, Conn., March 26, 1875—Match of \$100, 10 pirds each, 21 yards rise, 80 yards boundary. 1 trap, 14 oz. Shot and Long Island rules to govern, with the exception that Burrett uses but one hand. (Note—B., breechloader; M., muzzleloader.)

Frank Burrett, of Norwakk (M.)—0 o 1 1 1, 11 1—Shot out his opponent. Total, 8; killed, 6; missed, 2.

111—Shot out his opponent. Total, 8; kiled, 6; missed, 2.

A. B. Laws, of Bridgeport, (B.)—11000, 0.

Shot out. Total, 7; killed, 2; missed, 5.

Referee—James Stewart, of Bridgeport.

Same Day and Place—Sweepstakes of 3 birds each; \$5 entrance, 2 yards rise, 80 yards boundary; 1% oz. shot; long Island rules to govern; \$25 to first, \$10 to second and \$5 to the third.

Moses Bayns (B.)—111.\*

Walter Ireland (B.)—1 1.\*

Lucus Abbott (B.)—0 1 1—0.

J. A. Hall (B.)—0 1 1—0.

James Brogden (B.)—0 10.

Frank Burrett (B.)—0 10.

Elmer Languen (B.)—0 0.

Referee—Peter Weeks, of Bridgeport.

\*Divided first and second money, Abbott taking third Same Day and Blace.—Match of \$450, 25 birds

\* Divided first and second money, Abbott taking third SAME DAY AND HACE.—Match of \$450, 25 birds each, 21 yards risq 50 yards boundary, one trap, 1% oz. shot and Long Island rules to govern:— Frank Burrett, of Norwalk (M.)—0 1 1 1 1, 11111, 0\*1111, 10011, 00\*101. Total, 25; killed, 18; missed, 10. Lucius Abbott, of Bridgeport (E.)—1 0 0 1 1, 16100, 10100, 01110, 11010. Total, 25; killed, 13; missed 12. Judge for Burrett—Walter Ireland, Judge for Abbott—Elmer Langden.
Referee—Mr. Janes Stewart.
\*Fell dead out of jounds.

\*Fell dead out of jounds.

THE NEW TOBACCO TAX.

RESPONSE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE TO THE PROTEST OF THE TRADE REGARDING THE BEGINNING OF THE OPERA-TION OF THE TAX AND TARIFF ACT.

WASHINGTON, March 26, 1875. The Commissioner of Internal Byenue has made the following rolly to the protes of the St. Louis topacco manufacturers, mentioned in the de-

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THE LIVINGSTNE HOMICIDE.

Michael Gilligan, who is been imprisoned for several weeks in the Hson County Jail, at Jersey City, on an indictme for the manslaughter or William Livingstone,as released on ball in the Court of Quarter Sesns yesterday morning, the court of quarter seams yesterday morning, Thomas Laily and Johnforrow becoming his bondsmen. Edward Crove, indicted as an accessory, still remai in prison, in default of bail. The rial has been set down as the first on the lof criminal causes for the next term. Phil fig., the principal in the deadly assent, is still at ge and the police have no ciew to his whereabot.

THE ATTEMPTED SSASSINATION IN NEW ASEY.

John Mulyibill, who washvicted of shooting at Charles F. Rub, in Union 1, was sentenced yes-terday, in the County Count Jersey City, to two years in the State Prison and Jubber.